

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1868.

Our State Prison.

From the report of the Senate's special committee on changing the site of the State Prison, submitted to the Senate, on the 11th, we gather some facts that cannot prove otherwise than interesting to the readers of the TRANSCRIPT. Our State Prison is far from self-sustaining. On the other hand, the committee find that the Prison, from the year 1809 to this time, sixty years, has cost the State \$213,712,000 in excess of its receipts. This sum does not include Directors' salaries and some contingent items of expense, which have averaged about \$300 per annum, and amounting in the aggregate to \$18,000. The total excess of expenditures over income for sixty years is \$231,712,000—being \$3,851 per annum. During this time, the Committee find that the average number of convicts has been sixty-five per year, and that the average loss to the State on each convict has been \$160 per annum.

The committee give a statement concerning the financial condition of the Auburn (N. Y.) Prison for 18.5 which compares very unfavorably with that of our own. The receipts for labor in the Auburn for 1865 were \$119,312.74. The total expenditures, including officers' salaries, &c., were \$103,878.70—the income of the Prison exceeding the expenditures by \$15,434.04. The number of convicts was about \$800, and consequently each convict earned the State \$22.04 in excess of the cost of his keeping.—The other two prisons in the State of New York are not self-sustaining, if the salaries of Officers are included in the expenditures.

For the year 1868 the expenditures of our State Prison were \$7,464,73, not including Officers' salaries, which amounted to \$4,754.75, making the total expenditures \$12,219.48. The income of the Prison for the same period was \$6,806.06, leaving a balance of expenditures over receipts of \$5,413.41, or, excluding Officers' salaries, of \$1,608.66, or about \$25 for each convict. For the past four years the expenditures have been gradually increasing, and have averaged nearly \$7,000 per annum in excess of income.

The committee are of the opinion that the "contract system" has operated adversely to the interests of the Prison and produced this drain upon the Treasury. They say: "The system of contracting the labor of convicts has had a thorough trial in our Prison for a period of nineteen years last past, and after due examination, the result seems convincing that it is no longer worthy of the extraordinary support it has received." No opinion is expressed by the committee on the location of the Prison (Barre) mentioned in the bill, but believe it should be located where it can be made self-sustaining beyond all possibility of failure and thus relieve the State from any further expense for its maintenance.

It will be seen by our Legislative proceedings that the bill to change the site of the Prison came up in the Senate Tuesday forenoon as a special order and was passed by a vote of twenty-two to eight. The bill, we believe, provides for the appointment of a committee who shall make a careful investigation and report at the next session of the Legislature.

The damage by the earthquake in California is between \$350,000 and \$400,000.

274,000.—The Northwestern States rejected Pendleton's repudiation platform by a popular majority of 274,000.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.—Nearly or quite all of the annual reports of heads of Department at Washington are expected to be completed by the latter part of this week, and copies submitted to the President to enable him to refer to their features in his annual message.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The New election returns approximate to 10,000 majority for Seymour and 30,000 for Hoffman. The aggregate vote of the State is very large—over \$400,000—which is an increase of 120,000 over that of 1866.

DIVISION OF TEXAS.—The Houston Union says that the question of dividing Texas into three States will be agitated on the re-assembling of the Convention in December next. The bill failed by a moderate majority before, and it is said that several of the delegates who voted against division then, will vote in favor of it this time.

BILLIARDS AND CRIME.—John McDewitt, the champion billiard player of America, was arrested at Chicago, Thursday, with several other blacklegs, for getting a man drunk and swindling him out of \$400, in a gambling house.

INDICTED.—The Boston and Maine Railroad has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Rockingham County, N. H., for carelessly killing Hiram Witherell of Plaistow, last February.

BREAKFAST TO GEN. GRANT.—Gen. Grant is again in New York, and on Tuesday morning a breakfast was given to him, Horace Greeley, and General Badeau, at Delmonico's, by J. Russell Young, of the New York Tribune. It is said that this is the first time that Gen. Grant and Mr. Greeley have ever met.

COMMISSIONS OF REVENUE ASSESSORS.—The comptroller of the Treasury, under date of Nov. 10, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, decides that the law of July 20, 1868, allows assessors a commission of one-fourth of one per cent, on account of tax collected on spirits distilled since the passage of the other commissions allowed. This is an increase upon the salary and commissions heretofore allowed, as under the former law, commissioners were limited to twenty-five hundred dollars in addition to salary of fifteen hundred dollars. This decision will give many assessors of internal revenue two or three thousand dollars increase of salary.

THE GRADE OF GENERAL.—A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, says: "The grade of General will be filled by Grant, unless Mr. Johnson is ungracious enough to wish to take a chance at it, but it is not probable that he will find any of the great Major Generals willing to take his commission. So will a promotion be made to the Lieutenant General, and I incline to the belief that Gen. Grant will follow the course of his judgment, and nominate Gen. Thomas. I was in a group of army officers the other day, all of them attached to the person of Grant, and they expressed the assured opinion that Grant would not only fill the grade of General when it became vacant, but would advise against abolishing it, unwilling to take the position that he is the only soldier worthy of such exaltation."

SHERIDAN'S CAMPAIGN IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.—We learn that Col. Carroll D. Wright, of Boston, is delivering his eloquent lecture on the above subject again this winter before the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in courses of lyceum lectures. We clip the following from the Bangor Daily Whig:

"The lecture of Col. Carroll D. Wright on Sheridan's Campaign in the Shenandoah Valley is one of the best we have listened to for a long time, and well worthy a place beside Gov. Chamberlain's lectures on the battle of Gettysburg, and the surrender of Gen. Lee."

Even strong Democratic papers, like the Lynchburg Virginian, are beginning to talk in this way:

"And what shall we do now? Our advice would be to disband the Democratic party at once, for it is pretty effectually killed off, and organize a new conservative party to support Grant, if his course shall justify it. In this way the Radical leaders may be sloughed off from the administration and a great conservative party built up that will control the destinies of the country. The Whig party went under in 1852, when it was not worse beaten than the Democracy was on Tuesday, and had a better odor in the North than the successful rival has now. 'History is philosophy teaching by example.' Let us profit by it, and try to make amends for the crops of the past three years. Democracy being dead, let us bury it out of sight."

The Price of Coal—What is its Cause?

The Baltimore Gazette of a recent date has the following article on the prices of coal, which exposition, it says, it makes, not with any hope of bringing down present high rates, but simply to show how it happens that they have become so high:

Will any one of the great coal mining corporations be good enough to explain how it happens that the price of anthracite coal has been steadily advancing in the face of a falling market for agricultural produce? We know very well that the current explanation is that strikes at the mines last summer have sensibly diminished the supply of coal, and that the enhanced price is but the natural consequence of these combinations to raise the rate of wages. Such an explanation has a sufficient substratum of truth to quiet ordinary inquirers, but it does not tell the whole story. To cast all the blame upon the miners, and thus leave it to be inferred that their employers would be very glad to sell at lower prices if they could, is to give the latter credit for a great deal more philanthropy than they really possess. No one questions the fact that strikes did occur during the past summer throughout Shuylkill and Carbon counties, and in a portion also of Luzerne Co. There may possibly have been some minor combinations elsewhere, but if so we have no knowledge of them. Nevertheless, as the miners were again set to work—some after the lapse of a few weeks, others after a longer time—the supply of coal cannot fairly be said to be now inadequate to the demand, as production is still going vigorously on, and as coal could be bought at the mouth of the mine, no later than 60 days ago, as low as \$2.30 a ton.

If the proprietors of the coal mines could afford to sell coal at the above-named price when the supply was less than it is at present, we should like to know how it happens that they insist on now receiving from \$3.50 to \$4 a ton for the same coal, also sold at the mouth of the mine.

Again: there is another thing that puzzles us quite as much. The cost of transporting coal from the mine to the principal points of delivery on the rail-

way—say at Sunbury, for instance—is 50c. a ton, and from Sunbury to Baltimore, \$2.50 more, making in all—for the first cost of coal at the mine, and its transportation to market—from \$6.50 to \$7 per ton. Can anybody tell us, even with cartage and the ordinary business expenses added, why coal consumers should be charged from \$9 to \$9.50 a ton?

It is surely bad enough for the proprietors of coal mines to put an additional 75 per cent, on the price of their coal, but it is heaping Pelion on Ossa for our coal dealers to follow suit. Nor, as we understand it, is this all the profit they make. It was the custom, at one time, among the larger dealers, to make their contracts early in the season for the entire amount they required for the fall and winter trade, and at a stipulated price. They had thus the double advantage of the lowest rate at the mine, and also of the lower summer rate of transportation by rail. Whatever rise in price took place took place subsequently, added to the difference in cost of transportation, was to them so much profit added to the profit ordinarily made. Latterly, however, we believe, the contract price has been very generally regulated from month to month, so that it is probable the average profit from this source is less than it was formerly.

Very Cool.

The following conversation was heard a few days since, between a notorious burglar in Hartford, (Conn.) jail, and a man whose store he robbed of a large quantity of silks:

Q. How did you know the value of the stock, and where the silks were?—A. Oh, the newspapers, I see, say that it was a mystery how we should be able to go right to the silks. Nonsense. No mystery at all. I can go a right to the silks in any large establishment here or in New York, for they always keep the silks under the skylight—if there is a skylight. If the store has an extension of only one story, on purpose for a skylight, I always know that there are the silks, no matter what city the store may be in.

Q. But how did you get in?—A. We squeezed in through the little hole between the sign on your show window and the head of the grating below it, and went in through the cellar door.

Q. I should hardly have thought it possible to get through that place. I remember the door, though it was locked, had been sprung in getting in and out boxes of goods. How did you get it open?

A. Oh, easy; if it had been a cast iron door, we should have gone in, for we had tools to do it with; we knew you Mr. Brown, a d your habits—what time you go home—how many clerks, porters, and cash boys you employ; I came by the store early one morning when it was a few minutes late in opening, and there was a crowd of porters, clerks and cash boys waiting to get in; I knew you were always full of customers, and I knew that no store would keep so many cash boys unless it was doing a large business; I knew what time you shut up in the evening, and I knew that your habit is not to come back to the store again; some of these other merchants come back to the store again after closing, and go about town, and now and then take a look at the store to see if it is all right; you don't; when you go home, you stay there.

Q. But don't you think it rather rough on two young men who have been in the business only two years, stating with a small capital, and cannot afford a loss, to break into their store and rob them of eight or ten thousand dollars, when there are other stores that would scarcely feel the loss?

A. Yes, by—! and if I had known that we would never have touched your shop! You may smile and not believe me; but I tell you honestly that there is as much honor and respect for fair play among our folks as there is with anybody.

Baron James Rothschild.

The cable informs us of the death in Paris, Monday, of Baron James Rothschild, the head of the famous Continental Banking House, which has branches in all the principal cities of Europe. James Rothschild, born May 5, 1792, was at first with his brother Solomon, in Vienna, but subsequently removed to Paris, where he confined himself closely to business, seldom quitting the city. He was one of the five brothers, and the last survivor, who composed the eminent firm; but members of the third and fourth generation have been made partners. The Rothschilds have long been the great money power of the Old World, having been for many years the principal lenders to the European nations. So great was their capital, that it is a proverb on the Continent that no monarch can go to war without consulting the renowned Jewish bankers. During twelve years they lent \$50,000,000 to England; \$50,000,000 to Austria; \$40,000,000 to Prussia; \$80,000,000 to France; \$5,000,000 to Naples; \$25,000,000 to Russia; and large sums to smaller States. The Austrian Emperor gave them their title, Baron of the Empire, on account of their readiness to advance him money in 1813. They have always been farseeing and sagacious. Their only large loss, during the revolutions in 1848, amounted to no less than \$40,000,000, which, however, they did not feel with their immense capital.

James though he gave magnificent entertainments, was notoriously mean and very unpopular. The Paris wit said that the Rothschild family were like a man in the Boulevard, or saw him running his gray hairs in the Bois or the Champs Elysees. So wide was his reputation for parsimony, that the beggars never asked him for alms. Horace Vernet once painted his miserly face in one of his pictures out of revenge because the old fellow had refused to pay the artist his price for a portrait. He was probably worth \$100,000,000 or \$500,000,000 at the time of his death.

Special Notices.

P. O.—Try a box of Poland's Plaster. It is the best in the world. Try it on your hand, and you will be convinced. For sale by all Druggists and Apothecaries. J. W. FOWLE & SON, Boston.

Twenty-Three Years Practice

In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed Dr. D. at the head of all the physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain \$1. Office, No. 9 Endicott Street, Boston. N. B. Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment. Boston, July, 1868. 226 1/2 Broadway

TO FEMALES.

DR. FRED MORRILL, Physician and Surgeon, gives exclusive attention to Diseases of women. He has made diseases of woman his study for the past twenty years. His practice has been very extensive both in Hospital and in private practice. His reputation has won him in all the city papers, his patients, and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skillful specialist here, and a thorough master of all sexual diseases. Dr. Morrill is assisted by the best medical talent of the country to have no equal in the treatment of Female Complaints, and it is an unusual occurrence for physicians in regular practice to recommend patients to him for treatment in private practice. His reputation has won him in all the city papers, his patients, and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skillful specialist here, and a thorough master of all sexual diseases. Ladies will receive the most scientific attention, both medically and surgically, with private apartments during sickness, and with old and experienced nurses, if they wish. The poor advised free of charge. Physicians or patients wishing his opinion or advice, by letter, and enclosing the usual fee, will be answered by return mail. Medicine sent to all parts of the country. Office, No. 48 HOWARD STREET, Boston, Mass. 214-15

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A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally: Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c. Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bangles, needles, rings, or cauteris, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent under seal to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope on the receipt of six cents, and two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25c. Address the Publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586

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BALM OF WILD CHERRY.

In the whole history of medical discoveries no remedy has performed so many or such remarkable cures of the numerous affections of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, as this long-tried and justly celebrated Balm. So generally acknowledged is the superior excellence of this remedy that but few of the many who have tested its virtues by experience fail to keep it at hand as a speedy and certain cure for sudden attacks of cold—fully believing that its remedial powers are comprehensive enough to embrace every form of disease, from the slightest cold to the most dangerous symptom of pulmonary complaint.

Unsolicited Testimony.

From Rev. FRANCIS LORDELL, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

"I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry. I have used it—when I have had occasion for any remedy for coughs, colds or sore throat—for many years, and never in a single instance has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the day when I could speak on the following day with less misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balm my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty. I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Fremont Street, and for sale by Druggists generally. 241-4

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.

From Mr. E. Tucker, Depot Master at Salisbury, Mass.

"I have been troubled for years with a bad humor; sometimes outwardly and sometimes inwardly. During the past summer it manifested itself more than usual outwardly, and I used your Salve. All signs of it have since disappeared, without affecting me inwardly, indicating, I think, the eradicating nature of the Salve."

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c. a box. Sent by mail for \$5.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY. Dr. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND. Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections generally.

It is a remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys, and Gravel and other Complaints.

Boston, Jan. 20, 1868. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND.—After having given it a thorough trial we can confidently recommend Poland's White Pine Compound as a very valuable article for the cure of colds, coughs, and pulmonary complaints generally. In several cases we have known it to give prompt relief when all other remedies have been tried and failed. It is an article, which in a climate so promiscuous of sudden and severe colds as is that of New England, ought to be in every family; and we are sure that those who once obtain it and give it a fair trial, will not thereafter be willing to be without it. Boston Journal.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials to its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our Druggists.—[N. Y. Ind.] The White Pine Compound is now sold in every part of the United States and British Provinces. Prepared at the New England Botanic Disp., Boston, Mass. 236-17

CANCER, SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c.; cured. A book of 100 pages, sent free by enclosing a stamp to J. W. FOWLE & SON, 10 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

WOMAN.

FEMALES, OWING TO THE PECULIAR and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings, and to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and truly upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BECHT.—Hundreds suffer in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do justice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to state, although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbearing, it is far often caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to summarize a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The nature that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraint of dress, the early commencement of school, and especially in the healthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half-clothed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revels the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate woman to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage cements the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain duties and restraints of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our countrywomen.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female brain and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims; ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhoea, Too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, Too Long Continued Periods, for Protrusion and Bearing Down, or Protrusion Uteri, we offer the most perfect of specific known: HELMHOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BECHT. Directions for use, diet, and advice, accompany.

Females in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood. HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BECHT is more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant. HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BECHT, having received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system. To insure the genuine, cut this out. Ask for HELMHOLD'S, and take no other. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price \$1.25 per bottle, or by mail for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address H. T. HELMHOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMHOLD.

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IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS

THEIR WIDOWS.

THOSE INTERESTED ARE HEREBY notified that I am agent to transact all business pertaining to pensions to the widows of soldiers. Claims of the above nature can be presented, and their allowances obtained, by applying to WM. BRIDGES, St. Albans, May 10th, 1866.

WELDEN SPRING WATER

Water from Welden Spring, St. Albans, Vermont, which has proved highly efficacious in Scrofula, Cancer, and all diseases of the skin and also for Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Complaints, General Debility, &c., &c., is now for sale, at wholesale and retail, at Washington Street, where books may be obtained containing an analysis of the Water, with certificates from physicians and others, testifying to its beneficial effects in numerous cases where it has been tried.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, 28 State Street, Boston, Oct. 7, 1868.

E. S. GOODWIN, Esq., Agent Welden Spring Water.

DEAR SIR: I write to acknowledge the benefit I have received from the Welden Spring Water. I have been troubled with Disease of the Kidneys for many years. I have consulted some of the best physicians in the country and received no relief. Some few months since I was recommended to try the Welden Spring Water. I had not taken it long before I was surprised to see how much good it had done me. Since then I always keep it in my room and use it. I am now well, and I am sure that it will cure me. As I am anxious that others should be benefited by my experience, I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering with the same disease. Respectfully, J. J. MAY.

[From Francis B. Dixon, Esq., Counselor at Law and Average Adjuster, Boston.]

17 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, Boston, October 3, 1868.

E. S. GOODWIN.

DEAR SIR: I cheerfully comply with your request to give my candid opinion of the merit of the Welden Spring Water. For some years I have suffered much from Dyspepsia, and have received many prescriptions of various physicians. I was advised to try the Welden Spring Water. I found by taking a glass of the water before meals it acts as a tonic and general regulator of the system, and enables me to eat any kind of food without inconvenience. The only evidence I can give of my appreciation of its virtues is a recommendation to every one suffering from Dyspepsia to try it.

Yours truly, FRANK B. DIXON.

QUINCY, MASS., Oct. 3, 1868.

E. S. GOODWIN, Esq.

DEAR SIR: My wife has used your Welden Spring Water, and has received great benefit from it. Before she used it she had a bad cough, and had bled from the stomach or lungs. The cough has entirely disappeared and she is as well, or better, than she has been for years.

Very respectfully your old servant,

JOHN T. WILLEY.

Proprietor of Hancock House, Quincy

65 Letters from many other persons can be seen at the office.

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The American Cooking Stove

Again in Court!

United States Court, Dist. of N.Y.,

ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1868.

JACOB H. SHEAR & JOS. PACKARD,